WEST Search History

DATE: Friday, January 03, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L15	L14 and l13	20	L15
L14	wet adj heat	900	L14
L13	polycarbonate$[ab]	4485	L13
DB=DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L12	polycarbonate$[ab]	33893	L12
L11	L10 and (polycarbonate$ or l9)	62	L11
L10	wet adj heat	1261	L10
L9	((c08l069$)!.IPC.)	7965	L9
L8	((c08l069/)!.IPC.)	0	L8
L7	wet adj heat	1261	L7
L6	wet adj heat adj retention	0	L6
DB=USPT,PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L5	wet adj heat adj retention	0	L5
L4	wet adj heat adj tetention$	0	L4
L3	wet	226237	L3
L2	wet	226237	L2
L1	heat adj retention adj ratio$	2	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L11: Entry 37 of 62 File: DWPI Feb 15, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-218134
DERWENT-WEEK: 200033

TITLE: Fire-retardant composition useful for example producing electric and electronic parts and automobile parts, comprises polybutylene terephthalate, polyethylene phthalate, polycarbonate, and red phosphorous having specific conductivity,

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998JP-0146305 (May 27, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 2000044784 A	February 15, 2000		015	C08L067/02

INT-CL (IPC): B29 C 47/00; B29 K 67:00; C08 J 5/00; C08 K 3/00; C08 K 3/02; C08 K 3/22; C08 K 7/14; C08 K 9/04; C08 L 27/12; C08 L 67/02; C08 L 69/00; H01 F 5/02; C08 L 69:00; C08 L 67/02; C08 L 27:12

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP2000044784A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Fire-retardant resin composition includes 100 parts by weight of (A) a polybutylene terephthalate, 0.1 to 100 parts by weight of (B): (B-1) a polyethylene terephthalate resin and (B-2) a polycarbonate resin, and 0.01 to 30 parts by weight of red phosphorus having a conductivity of 0.1 to 1000 mu S/cm as measured after adding 100 ml of pure water to 5 g of red phosphorous, extracting the suspension at 121 deg. , filtering off red phosphorus and diluting the filtrate to 250 ml.

USE - The fire-retardant resin composition is used for producing mechanical parts, electric and electronic parts, automobile parts, etc.

ADVANTAGE - The resin composition exhibits excellent mechanical strength, heat resistance, tracking resistance, wet heat bleed-out resistance, and wet heat contact contamination resistance.

WEST

Generate Collection Print

L11: Entry 38 of 62 File: DWPI Feb 15, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-218133
DERWENT-WEEK: 200033

TITLE: Fire-retardant resin composition useful for example producing electric and electronic parts and automobile parts, comprises polybutylene terephthalate resin, polycarbonate resin, and red phosphorous having specific conductivity

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998JP-0142552 (May 25, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 2000044783 A	February 15, 2000		014	C08L067/02

INT-CL (IPC): B29 B 11/16; B29 C 47/00; B29 K 67:00; C08 J 3/20; C08 J 5/00; C08 K 3/02; C08 K 3/22; C08 K 7/14; C08 K 9/04; C08 L 67/02; H01 F 5/02; C08 L 69:00; C08 L 67/02; C08 L 27:12

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP2000044783A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Fire-retardant resin composition includes 100 parts by weight of (A) a polybutylene terephthalate, 0.1 to 80 parts by weight of (B) a polycarbonate resin, and 0.01 to 30 parts by weight of red phosphorus having a conductivity of 0.1 to 1000 mu S/cm as measured after adding 100 ml of pure water to 5 g of red phosphorous, extracting the suspension at 121 deg. , filtering off red phosphorus and diluting the filtrate to 250 ml.

USE - The fire-retardant resin composition is used for producing mechanical parts, electric and electronic parts, automobile parts, etc.

ADVANTAGE - The resin composition exhibits excellent mechanical strength, heat resistance, wet heat bleed-out resistance, and wet heat contact contamination resistance.

WEST

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L11: Entry 40 of 62 File: DWPI Jul 6, 1999

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-439713
DERWENT-WEEK: 199941

TITLE: Flame-resistant polycarbonate resin composition - contains alkali- and/or alkaline earth metal perfluoro-alkane sulphonate, polyester, fluorocarbon resin, silicone, and olefin.

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997JP-0349667 (December 18, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 11181265 A	July 6, 1999		012	C08L069/00

INT-CL (IPC): C08 K 5/42; C08 L 69/00; C08 L 23:02; C08 L 27:12; C08 L 67:02; C08 L 69/00; C08 L 83:04

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 11181265A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A polycarbonate resin composition (X) comprises (A) 100 pts. wt. of a polycarbonate resin (PC), (B) 0.001-3 pts. wt. of an alkali metal perfluoroalkane sulphonate (AM-PFAS) and/or an alkaline earth metal perfluoroalkane sulphonate(AEM-PFAS) and (C) 2-50 pts. wt. of a polyester, and if necessary, (D) 0.01-3 pts. wt. of a fluorocarbon resin, (E) 0.01-3 pts. wt. of a silicone and (F) 0.1-10 pts. wt. of an olefin polymer.

USE - (X) is used for electrical and electronic parts and automobile parts.

ADVANTAGE - (X) has high flame resistance and wet heat resistance.

WEST

Generate Collection Print

L11: Entry 41 of 62 File: DWPI Sep 8, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-537646
DERWENT-WEEK: 199846

TITLE: Thermoplastic resin composition - consists of aromatic polycarbonate resin, and thermoplastic aromatic polyester resin

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997JP-0045280 (February 28, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 10237295 A	September 8, 1998		006	C08L069/00

INT-CL (IPC): C08 K 3/34; C08 K 5/521; C08 K 5/524; C08 L 67/00; C08 L 69/00; C08 L 33:06; C08 L 67:00; C08 L 69/00; C08 L 33:06; C08 L 67/00; C08 L 69:00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 10237295A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A thermoplastic resin consists of a 95-5 wt.%-aromatic polycarbonate resin, and a 5-95 wt.%-thermoplastic aromatic polyester resin. The 100 pts.wt.-thermoplastic resin is mixed with a 0.001-0.5 pt.wt.-phosphorus-based stabilizer, a 0.05-3 pts.wt.-inorganic cpd. using aluminium silicate as its principal constituent, and a 0-15 pts.wt.-elastic polymer.

USE - The thermoplastic resin compsn. is used in electronic parts, automobiles.

ADVANTAGE - The thermoplastic resin compsn. has good wet heat resistance, and high impact value.

WEST

Generate Collection Print

L11: Entry 46 of 62 File: DWPI Mar 5, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-185013
DERWENT-WEEK: 199619

TITLE: Polyester resin compsn. prepn. - by adding hindered amine cpd. to poly(1,4-butylene terephthalate) resin or copolymer, etc., having improved wet heat resistance

PRIORITY-DATA: 1994JP-0202462 (August 26, 1994)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 08059972 A	March 5, 1996		006	C08L067/02

INT-CL (IPC): C08 K 5/17; C08 L 33/08; C08 L 67/02; C08 L 69/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 08059972A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The compsn. is prepd. by adding 0.001-5, pref. 0.03-3 pts. wt. of (D) hindered amine cpd. to 100 pts. wt. in total of (A) poly(1,4-butylene terephthalate) resin or a copolymer of 1,4-butylene terephthalate with a small amt. of aliphatic or aromatic dicarboxylic acid or aliphatic diol, (B) aromatic polycarbonate resin and (C) multi-layer polyacrylic ester resin having a core-shell structure which has initial rubbery stage and thermoplastic hard final stage.

ADVANTAGE - The polyester resin compsn. has improved wet heat resistance without lowering of mouldability and mechanical property and is useful for automobile and machine parts.

WEST

Generate Collection Print

L11: Entry 49 of 62 File: DWPI Aug 8, 1995

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-309283
DERWENT-WEEK: 199540

TITLE: Polycarbonate resin compsn. with improved impact resistance - contg. poly:organo:siloxane! type graft copolymer

PRIORITY-DATA: 1994JP-0019794 (January 21, 1994)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 07207137 A	August 8, 1995		007	C08L069/00

INT-CL (IPC): C08 L 69/00; C08 L 69/00; C08 L 83:10

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 07207137A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The compsn. comprises 60-99 pts.wt. (A) a polycarbonate resin and 40-1 pts.wt. of (B) a poly-organo-siloxane type graft copolymer which is obtained by graft polymerising at least one of vinyl monomers contg. at least epoxy gp. to a poly-organo-siloxane type compounded rubber having a unified structure, comprising a poly-organo-siloxane rubber component and a poly-alkyl-(meth)acrylate rubber component compounded to prevent the components separating from each other.

ADVANTAGE - The compsn. has improved impact resistance and wet heat resistance while keeping its mechanical strength and stiffness.

WEST

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L11: Entry 58 of 62 File: DWPI May 28, 1983

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1983-702641
DERWENT-WEEK: 198327

TITLE: Stabilised polycarbonate resin compsn. - contg. organo-phosphorous ester and organo-metallic cpd.

PRIORITY-DATA: 1981JP-0187678 (November 25, 1981)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 58089648 A	May 28, 1983		005	
JP 89022871 B	April 28, 1989		000	

INT-CL (IPC): C08K 5/05; C08L 69/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 58089648A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Resin compsn. is prepd. by blending (a) 0.0001-0.006 pt. wt. in P atom organic phosphorous esters and (b) 0.001-0.1 pt. wt. organic metal cpds. of formula M(OR)n (I) with 100 pts. wt. polycarbonate resins. In (I) M is Al or Ti; n is 3 for Al or 4 for Ti; and R is 1-22C alkyl.

Pref. (a) include diphenyl phosphite and trilauryl phosphite. Pref. (b) include aluminium triethoxide and titanium tetra-n-lauroxide.

Compsn. does not decolour in the process of heat-moulding at high temp. and has good dry heat- and wet heat-deterioration resistance.

WEST

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L11: Entry 55 of 62 File: DWPI Apr 2, 1987

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1987-132114
DERWENT-WEEK: 198719

TITLE: Moulded optical element - comprises polycarbonate of low chlorine content and organic phosphine oxide

PRIORITY-DATA: 1985JP-0211098 (September 26, 1985)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 62071902 A	April 2, 1987		006	
JP 91033242 B	May 16, 1991		000	

INT-CL (IPC): C08L 69/00; G02B 1/04

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 62071902A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The element is produced by moulding a molten polycarbonate resin compsn. based on (a) polycarbonate with average mol. wt. 13,000-18,000 and chlorine content less than 0.0040 wt.%, and (b) 0.00001-0.01 wt.% (based on polycarbonate, in terms of P) of organic phosphine oxide.

ADVANTAGE - The moulded plastic optical element liberates, during moulding, no appreciable amts. of chlorine-based acidic substances which cause corrosion of the moulds. The organic phosphine oxide as stabiliser prevents degradation of the resin even after prolonged exposure to hot and humid atmos.

In an example, polycarbonate resin (average mol. wt. 14,900; chlorine content 0.0013 wt.%) in which 0.001 wt.% of triphenyl phosphine oxide was incorporated was extruded at 260 deg. C to prepare pellets. When injection-moulded at resin temp. of 350 deg. C and mould temp. of 110 deg. C to prepare 1.2 mm thick discs with a dia. of 120 mm, no discolouration of the material was observed. The disc could be coated with vacuum-evapd. aluminium to give a wet-heat-resistant coating layer.

WEST

Generate Collection Print

L11: Entry 53 of 62 File: DWPI Nov 6, 1989

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1989-367666
DERWENT-WEEK: 198950

TITLE: Polycarbonate(s) prodn., for optical discs, fibres and medical appts. - by reacting phosgene with di:hydric phenol(s) in presence of solvent

PRIORITY-DATA: 1988JP-0104217 (April 28, 1988)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 01275630 A	November 6, 1989		003	
JP 94000846 B2	January 5, 1994		003	C08G064/20

INT-CL (IPC): C08G 63/62; C08G 64/20

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 01275630A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Polycarbonates are produced by reacting (1) phosgene obtd. by reacting (a) CO having a concn. of S being below 30 ppm (vol.) with (b) Cl with (2) dihydric phenols in the presence of (3) solvents.

(a) is prepd. e.g. by standing CO discharged from a furnace in contact with conversion catalyst to convert the S cpd. contained to hydrogen sulphide, and standing the treated CO in contact with a basic aq. soln. e.g. Ca(OH)2 hydroxide.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The polycarbonates are used for the mfr. of optical discs, optical fibre, medical appliances. The polycarbonates have a large average mol. wt. and contain reduced amt. of unreacted dihydric phenols. The polycarbonate soln. have good water-washing property. The polycarbonate melt mouldings are colourless and transparent. They do not show lowering of mol. wt. in wet heat treatment.

L2 ANSWER 49 OF 74 CA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 125:144402 CA
TI An algorithm for predicting the properties of products incorporating recycled polymers
AU Bernardo, C. A.; Cunha, A. M.; Oliveira, M. J.
CS Dep. Polymer Eng., Univ. Minho, Port.
SO Advances in Polymer Technology (1996), 15(3), 215-221
CODEN: APTYD5; ISSN: 0730-6679
PB Wiley
DT Journal
LA English
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
AB An algorithm used to predict a great variety of important properties of mixts. of **virgin** and recycled polymers is developed. This algorithm revises a derivation previously published in the literature and generalizes it to take into account properties that cannot be detd. without a processing operation. Its validity was tested using data obtained in expts. with mixts. of **virgin** polymer and polymer recycled a no. of times, e.g., **polycarbonate**.
ST **polycarbonate** recycled property prediction algorithm; polymer recycled property prediction algorithm
IT Glass fibers, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(algorithm for predicting properties of glass fiber-reinforced **polycarbonate**)
IT Algorithm
Flow
Simulation and Modeling, physicochemical
(algorithm for predicting properties of products incorporating recycled polymers)
IT **Polycarbonates**, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(algorithm for predicting properties of products incorporating recycled polymers)
IT Polymers, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(algorithm for predicting properties of products incorporating recycled polymers)
IT 179986-47-1, Xantar G 24R
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(algorithm for predicting properties of products incorporating recycled polymers)
IT 179986-73-3, Xantar 22R
RL: PRP (Properties)
(algorithm for predicting properties of products incorporating recycled polymers)

L2 ANSWER 35 OF 74 CA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 130:25650 CA
TI Izod impact strength of **polycarbonate** and effect of moisture content on the same
AU Bhardwaj, Rashmi
CS GE Plastics India Ltd., USA
SO Annual Technical Conference - Society of Plastics Engineers (1998), 56th(Vol. 2), 2182-2197
CODEN: ACPED4; ISSN: 0272-5223
PB Society of Plastics Engineers
DT Journal
LA English
CC 37-5 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
AB **Polycarbonate** is an amorphous engineering thermoplastic, available in a wide range of viscosities and mol. wts. Traditionally, the property profile of **polycarbonate** resin includes outstanding impact strength at a wide range of temps. Izod impact studies of notched samples were carried out as per ASTM D256 and ISO-180-1A on bisphenol A **polycarbonate** com. samples from different suppliers. The transition in failure mode from ductile to brittle behavior through the influence of mol. wt. and specimen thickness is an already established fact. Changes in the Izod impact of **polycarbonate** by absorbed water were studied and basic data for the application of this effect were supplied. For samples having thickness .gtoreq. 4 mm moisture content significantly affects the impact properties. Thus, the impact properties of bisphenol A **polycarbonate** are not only sensitive to test specimen thickness, mol. wt., mol. orientation and manufg. process (e.g., interfacial, melt or redistribution processes) but also to moisture content. For **virgin** as well as 30% regrind samples of thickness .gtoreq. 4 mm, an increase in moisture content significantly changes **polycarbonate** fracture behavior from brittle to ductile, resulting in a substantial increase in impact values. Also a decrease in moisture content produced by oven drying results in a redn. in the Izod impact values and the fracture behavior is brittle. Hence during design of parts with many sharp corners. the application along with environment conditions is very crit.
ST moisture content impact strength **polycarbonate**; bisphenol A **polycarbonate** impact strength
IT Impact strength
(moisture content effect on Izod impact strength of **polycarbonates**)
IT **Polycarbonates**, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(moisture content effect on Izod impact strength of **polycarbonates**)
IT 24936-68-3, Bisphenol A **polycarbonate**, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(Lexan 164; moisture content effect on Izod impact strength of **polycarbonates**)
IT 7732-18-5, Water, miscellaneous
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(moisture content effect on Izod impact strength of **polycarbonates**)
IT 25037-45-0
RL: PRP (Properties)

(moisture content effect on Izod impact strength of **polycarbonates**)

RE.CNT 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

L2 ANSWER 32 OF 74 CA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 130:96478 CA
TI Derivation and validation of models to predict the properties of mixtures of **virgin** and recycled polymers
AU Bernardo, C. A.
CS Department of Polymer Engineering, Universidade do Minho, Guimaraes, 4800, Port.
SO NATO ASI Series, Series E: Applied Sciences (1998), 351(Frontiers in the Science and Technology of Polymer Recycling), 215-247
CODEN: NAESDI; ISSN: 0168-132X
PB Kluwer Academic Publishers
DT Journal
LA English
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 37
AB The theor. basis for the prediction of the properties of mixts. of **virgin** and reprocessed polymers is presented in this text. The theory is developed using degrdn. equations, that describe the loss of properties of the polymer as a function of the no. of processing cycles. The single pass-property loss concept is also utilized to derive algorithms that can be applied to properties with quite complex decay behaviors. Various degrdn. equations, corresponding to important properties in materials characterization and quality control, such as melt flow index and tensile and impact strengths, are detd. The effect of reprocessing on the degrdn. of the fibers length, the mol. wt. and the mech. properties of reinforced thermoplastics is explained with the help of the algorithms derived.
ST modeling property recycled polymer blend
IT Impact strength
Molecular weight
Quality control
Simulation and Modeling, physicochemical
Tensile strength
(derivation and validation of models to predict properties of mixts. of **virgin** and recycled polymers)
IT **Polycarbonates**, properties
Polymer blends
Polymers, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(derivation and validation of models to predict properties of mixts. of **virgin** and recycled polymers)
IT Flow
(melt; derivation and validation of models to predict properties of mixts. of **virgin** and recycled polymers)
IT 9002-86-2, PVC
RL: PRP (Properties)
(derivation and validation of models to predict properties of mixts. of **virgin** and recycled polymers)
IT 9002-88-4, HDPE
RL: PRP (Properties)
(high-d.; derivation and validation of models to predict properties of mixts. of **virgin** and recycled polymers)
RE.

L2 ANSWER 63 OF 74 CA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 117:213989 CA
TI Chemical changes in engineering thermoplastics
AU Bolon, Donald A.; Irwin, Patricia C.
CS GE Corp. Res. and Dev., Schenectady, NY, 12345, USA
SO Makromolekulare Chemie, Macromolecular Symposia (1992), 57(Int. Symp. Recycl. Polym.: Sci. Technol., 1991), 227-34
CODEN: MCMSES; ISSN: 0258-0322
DT Journal
LA English
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
AB Parts molded from reground bisphenol A (I) **polycarbonate** (PC) resin recovered from used objects do not always give the desired phys. properties as parts molded from **virgin** resins. This loss of properties is caused by a surface hydrolysis of the PC which decreases mol. wt. of PC and gives I. The hydrolsyis is aided by exposure to UV-light and humidity. If the surface of the PC is washed with caustic soln., I and low-mol.-wt. oligomers are removed, and many of the phys. properties of the PC are restored.
ST **polycarbonate** hydrolysis photolysis bisphenol A; recycling **polycarbonate** hydrolysis photolysis
IT Recycling of plastics and rubbers
(of **polycarbonates**, hydrolysis and photolysis in, bisphenol A formation in)
IT Hydrolysis
Photolysis
(of recycled **polycarbonates**, bisphenol A formation in)
IT **Polycarbonates**, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(recycling of, hydrolysis and photolysis in, bisphenol A formation in)
IT 80-05-7P, Bisphenol A, preparation
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in hydrolysis and photolysis of recycled **polycarbonates**)

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 123:288807 CA
TI Recycling of waste polycarbonate molding
IN Morita, Tomohisa; Watanabe, Satoshi
PA Tsutsunaka Plastic Kogyo, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM B29B017-00
ICI B29K069-00, B29K105-26
CC 38-2 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 60

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07214555	A2	19950815	JP 1994-8995	19940131
PRAI	JP 1994-8995		19940131		

AB The process, for prepn. of a molding with good impact resistance, is carried out by removing the surface layers of a used polycarbonate molding (e.g., highway polycarbonate sound insulator), pulverizing and molding together with a **virgin polycarbonate**.

ST recycling polycarbonate highway sound insulator; impact resistance recycling polycarbonate insulator

IT Sound insulators
(highway; recycling of waste polycarbonate molding)

IT Recycling of plastics and rubbers
(recycling of waste polycarbonate molding)

IT Polycarbonates, processes
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(recycling of waste polycarbonate molding)

IT Pavements and Roads
(freeways, sound insulator from; recycling of waste polycarbonate molding)

IT Pavements and Roads
(highways, sound insulator from; recycling of waste polycarbonate molding)

WEST

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L11: Entry 28 of 62 File: DWPI Jul 20, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-482813
DERWENT-WEEK: 200210

TITLE: Flame-retardant polycarbonate resin composition comprising a polycarbonate resin, a styrene resin and a phosphate ester, has thermal stability, and is for use for electric, and electronic parts and car parts

INVENTOR: KUZE, S; MITSUTA, N ; MURAKAMI, T ; NODERA, A

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999JP-0026568 (February 3, 1999), 1999JP-0003911 (January 11, 1999), 1999JP-0018023 (January 27, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 200042106 A1	July 20, 2000	J	060	C08L069/00
DE 10083660 T	January 3, 2002		000	C08L069/00
JP 2000226502 A	August 15, 2000		010	C08L069/00
JP 2000204235 A	July 25, 2000		010	C08L069/00
JP 2000212429 A	August 2, 2000		010	C08L069/00

INT-CL (IPC): B29 C 45/00; B29 K 69:00; B29 L 31:34; C08 J 5/00; C08 K 3/34; C08 K 5/521; C08 K 7/00; C08 L 25/04; C08 L 51/04; C08 L 55/02; C08 L 69/00; H05 K 5/02; C08 L 27:12; C08 L 51:04; C08 L 69/00; C08 L 25:02; C08 L 27:12; C08 L 27:12; C08 L 51:04; C08 L 69/00; C08 L 69/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200042106A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A flame-retardant polycarbonate resin composition comprising a polycarbonate resin, a styrene resin and a phosphate ester, has thermal stability, and is for use for electric, electronic parts and car parts, etc.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The resin composition comprises a resin component (100 pts. wt.) comprising:

(A) the polycarbonate resin (5 100 wt.%) and

(B) the styrene resin (95 0 wt%), and

(C) the phosphate ester (1 30 pts wt).

The resin composition contains at most 300 ppm of phenols originating from acetone soxley abstraction.

USE - The resin composition is for use for molded products such as housings of electric and electronic instruments, car parts, domestic appliances, TVs, VTRs, radios, computers, etc.

ADVANTAGE - The molded products of the resin composition have excellent flame-retardancy and thermal stability. They also have excellent impact strength and resistance against heat, wet heat, etc.